

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XXXVIII. No. 5860.

五六五年二十八日八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1882.

日九月三十午

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. FRANCIS BLACKWELL FORBES in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong and China, 20th April, 1882. my26

### NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, of Tokio, at this Port.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. NESSIM ISAAC SILAS in our Firm in China and Hongkong ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

E. D. SASSON & Co.  
Hongkong, April 24, 1882. my9

## Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.  
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP £2,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND £2,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,  
PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:  
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,  
MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,  
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,  
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW,  
MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.  
MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

F. COCHINARD,  
Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 8, 1882.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.  
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-IN CAPITAL £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.  
" 6 " 4 1/2 " "  
" 12 " 5 1/2 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, September 4, 1870.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-IN CAPITAL 5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND 2,100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. L. DALYBELL, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—W. REDVERS, Esq.

H. HOPPITS, Esq. M. E. SASSON, Esq.  
Hon. F. B. JOHNSON, C. VINCENT SMITH,  
A. P. MCNEWY, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.  
F. D. SASSON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credit granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, March 22, 1882.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has Admitted Mr. M. L. SALMON into PARTNERSHIP from this date, and the Business in future will be conducted under the Style of "HOLMES & SALMON."

(Signed) GEORGE HOLMES.

Queen's Road Central,

1st May, 1882. my1

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their GOODS by Messrs KYNOH & Co., of WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1881. 18m23

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE—GALLIEN & PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. O. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA—Macao, MOSSES A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Macao. CAMPBELL & Co., Amy, Wilson, NICHOLIS & Co., Foochow. HEDGES & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WATSON, Yokohama. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

### NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, of Tokio, at this Port.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

### NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, of Tokio, at this Port.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. NESSIM ISAAC SILAS in our Firm in China and Hongkong ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

E. D. SASSON & Co.  
Hongkong, April 24, 1882. my9

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. NESSIM ISAAC SILAS in our Firm in China and Hongkong ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

E. D. SASSON & Co.  
Hongkong, April 24, 1882. my9

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. NESSIM ISAAC SILAS in our Firm in China and Hongkong ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

E. D. SASSON & Co.  
Hongkong, April 24, 1882. my9

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. NESSIM ISAAC SILAS in our Firm in China and Hongkong ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

E. D. SASSON & Co.  
Hongkong, April 24, 1882. my9

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. NESSIM ISAAC SILAS in our Firm in China and Hongkong ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

E. D. SASSON & Co.  
Hongkong, April 24, 1882. my9

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. NESSIM ISAAC SILAS in our Firm in China and Hongkong ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

E. D. SASSON & Co.  
Hongkong, April 24, 1882. my9

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. NESSIM ISAAC SILAS in our Firm in China and Hongkong ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

E. D. SASSON & Co.  
Hongkong, April 24, 1882. my9

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. NESSIM ISAAC SILAS in our Firm in China and Hongkong ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

E. D. SASSON & Co.  
Hongkong, April 24, 1882. my9

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. NESSIM ISAAC SILAS in our Firm in China and Hongkong ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

E. D. SASSON & Co.  
Hongkong, April 24, 1882. my9

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. NESSIM ISAAC SILAS in our Firm in China and Hongkong ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

E. D. SASSON & Co.  
Hongkong, April 24, 1882. my9

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. NESSIM ISAAC SILAS in our Firm in China and Hongkong ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

E. D. SASSON & Co.  
Hongkong, April 24, 1882. my9

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. NESSIM ISAAC SILAS in our Firm in China and Hongkong ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

E. D. SASSON & Co.  
Hongkong, April 24, 1882. my9

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. NESSIM ISAAC SILAS in our Firm in China and Hongkong ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

E. D. SASSON & Co.  
Hongkong, April 24, 1882. my9

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. NESSIM ISAAC SILAS in our Firm in China and Hongkong ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

E. D. SASSON & Co.  
Hongkong, April 24, 1882. my9

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. NESSIM ISAAC SILAS in our Firm in China and Hongkong ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

E. D. SASSON & Co.  
Hongkong, April 24, 1882. my9

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. NESSIM ISAAC SILAS in our Firm in China and Hongkong ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

E. D. SASSON & Co.  
Hongkong, April 24, 1882. my9

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. NESSIM ISAAC SILAS in our Firm in China and Hongkong ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

E. D. SASSON & Co.  
Hongkong, April 24, 1882. my9

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. NESSIM ISAAC SILAS in our Firm in China and Hongkong ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

E. D. SASSON & Co.  
Hongkong, April 24, 1882. my9

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. NESSIM ISAAC SILAS in our Firm in China and Hongkong ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

</div

## For Sale.

**MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.**  
WILL REMOVE ON 1ST MAY  
to their  
NEW AND EXTENSIVE  
PREMISES,  
No. 53, Queen's Road East  
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISARIAT),  
WHERE they have special facilities for  
conducting their Town and Harbour  
Business, and trust to merit a continuance  
of Public Confidence and Support.

A FULL STOCK OF STORES,  
WINES, &c.,  
ALWAYS ON HAND.—INCLUDING

YORK HAMS.  
CHRISTMAS CAKES.  
TRÉSORNEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.  
ALMONDS AND RAISINS.  
SMYRNA FIGS.

PICNIC TONGUES.  
COCONUTINA.  
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.  
LIEBIG'S & EP'S COCOA.  
FRENCH PLUMS.

HUNTELY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.  
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.  
MINCEMEAT.  
CHOCOLATE—MENIER.  
SAUSAGES.

BROWN.  
SIGNY BUTTER.  
DANISH BUTTER.  
BREAKFAST TONGUES.  
ANCHOVIES.  
ASPARAGUS.  
SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.  
CHAMPAGNES—

HEDDICK'S MONOPOLE & WHITE  
SEAL.  
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN.  
JULES MUMM & Co., pints & quarts.

CLARETS—  
CHATEAU MARGAUX.  
CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE, " "  
LOUIS GRAVES, " "  
BREAKFAST CLARET, "

SHERRIES & PORT—  
SAUCONNE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-  
TILLADO.  
SAUCONNE'S OLD INVALID PORT  
(1848).  
HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—  
1, 2 & 3 star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.  
BACQUET DUCLOUX & Co.'s BRANDY.  
FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.  
KINAHAN'S WHISKY.  
ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.  
CHARTREUSE.  
MARASCHINO.

OURACAO.  
ANGOSTURA.  
BARK & ORANGE BITTERS.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and  
SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &  
J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE AND PORTER, by the  
Galloway.

ALE AND PORTER, in hogsheads.

TOPCAN BUTTER.  
Eastern and Californian CHEESE.  
Bonless CODFISH.

Fried HAMS at BACON.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH & APPLE BUTTER.

Pickled OX-TONGUES.

Family FIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.

Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.

Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Dessert FRUIT in 24 lb cans.

Assorted fresh VEGETABLES.

Pork SAUSAGE and Sausage  
MEAT.

Stewed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Jars.

Richardson & Roblin's Celebrated Potted

MEATS.

Richardson & Roblin's Curried OYSTERS.

Luncheon TONGUE.

Smoked SALMON.

Great TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.

&c., &c., &c.

YACHT & PICNIC SUPPLIES.

**CALIFORNIA RACKER COMPANY'S BISCUITS** in 5 lb

tins and loaves.

Alphabetical BIS-  
CUITS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed

BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

CORNMEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

RYE MEAL.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

**CIGARS.**

Fine New Season's GUMSHAW TEA, in

5 and 10 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

SHIPCHANDLERY of every Description.

MACKINNON PEN.

LIVERMORE PEN.

LAWN TENNIS BATS.

LAWN TENNIS BALLS.

LAWN TENNIS SHOES.

Hongkong, April 15, 1882.

## Entertainment.

## POSTPONEMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL.  
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE  
ADMINISTRATOR.

TALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

SIXTH PERFORMANCE  
SECOND SUBSCRIPTION SERIES

Will be given on

MONDAY EVENING.

the 8th Instant,

When will be produced

"POLIUTO,"

GRAND OPERA BY DONIZETTI.

Prices of Admission:

Dress Circle, \$3.

Stalls, \$2.

Pit, \$1.

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs KELLY & WALSH, and at the Doors.

Doors open at 8.30 p.m.; Performance to commence at 9 p.m., sharp.

No Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen cannot be admitted.

A. HOFLICH.

Hongkong, May 3, 1882.

my3

Notices to Consignees.

GERMAN BARQUE "HYDRA," FROM  
HAMBURG.

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo, by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-signer for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1882.

my3

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship

"Anadyr,"

Commandant HOMERY,

will be despatched for

YOKOHAMA TO-MORROW (Sunday),

the 7th Instant, at 8 a.m.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, May 6, 1882.

my7

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship

"Anadyr,"

Commandant F. de la MARCELL,

will be despatched for

SHANGHAI TO-MORROW (Sunday),

the 7th Instant, at 10 a.m.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, May 6, 1882.

my7

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship

"Anadyr,"

Commandant F. de la MARCELL,

will be despatched for

SHANGHAI TO-MORROW (Sunday),

the 7th Instant, at 10 a.m.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, May 6, 1882.

my7

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship

"Anadyr,"

Commandant F. de la MARCELL,

will be despatched for

SHANGHAI TO-MORROW (Sunday),

the 7th Instant, at 10 a.m.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, May 6, 1882.

my7

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship

"Anadyr,"

Commandant F. de la MARCELL,

will be despatched for

SHANGHAI TO-MORROW (Sunday),

the 7th Instant, at 10 a.m.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, May 6, 1882.

my7

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship

"Anadyr,"

Commandant F. de la MARCELL,

will be despatched for

SHANGHAI TO-MORROW (Sunday),

the 7th Instant, at 10 a.m.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, July 1, 1882.

my7

## To-day's Advertisements.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

## PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

cooling from young roguish faces peeping from behind flower-bushes; sounds of stringed instruments heard in the stillness of a moonless evening and voices of women weeping and wailing, torn on the silent waters: these are the charms of the book.

I have said there is no apparent attempt to glorify virtue and censure vice. Nevertheless it must not be imagined that there is no serious meaning in the book,—that it was written merely to administer pleasure, like the fashionable novels of Europe. Goethe said, "The beautiful is a manifestation of secret laws of Nature which waits for this appearance, has been for ever concealed from us." We might say that this only whose spirit is in communication with the higher powers that can manifest the beautiful. It is the soundness of the bones that result in the peach-blushed complexion, and it is the depth of a voice that makes the oak to grow for an hundred years. This is true of all true works of art of every nation. Take, for instance, the "Faust of Goethe." Apparently it is a story of magic devilry and love-making. So it might be said of the "Lion Chai." But the reader, who would be convinced that there is more that meets the ear has only to read the Chinese prefaces of which Mr. Giles has given a very vigorous translation.

In Chinese literature as in all literature there exists an element to which the Germans give the name of *Welt-Schmerz* (world-sorrow). The following passage from the English poet will give the meaning of what is meant by this *Welt-Schmerz*:

FAIRY TESTIMONY.

Colot McKinney, an unemployed English seaman, was fined \$5, in default of payment, fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour for assaulting a Sikh constable yesterday evening. The defendant had used a truncheon, but refusing to pay the fine he evaded the assistance of the constable who advised the defendant who was drunk to pay the fare. The seaman, however, instead of taking this advice assaulted the constable and tore his uniform. The magistrate ordered him to pay the Sikh constable \$1 amends for damage done to uniform.

On April 12—*Every digitary* has been ordered to attend the coronation of the Tsar at Moscow in August next.

Many Cossack officers have been arrested in connection with the late nihilist plot, and orders have been issued for their trial by court-martial.

**NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.**

The following Telegrams are from Indian papers:

St. Petersburg, April 12.—Prince Lubanov, the Russian Ambassador in London, has been summoned to St. Petersburg. It is believed he will replace General Ignatoff as Minister of the Interior.

General Strachkov's murderers, who were reprieved, have now been hanged.

April 13.—*Every digitary* has been ordered to attend the coronation of the Tsar at Moscow in August next.

Many Cossack officers have been arrested in connection with the late nihilist plot, and orders have been issued for their trial by court-martial.

Malib, April 12.—The state of siege in Canton, necessitated by the French-Spanish commercial treaty riots, has been restored.

London, April 13.—At a Conservative banquet at Liverpool yesterday, Lord Salisbury made a speech in which he expressed his opinion that the Irish Land Act cannot last.

He appeared in scheme for providing facilities for small tenants to purchase the farms in their occupation on just and reasonable terms.

The Queen, who has derived much benefit from her change to Montevideo, is now returning to Windsor.

Obituary.—Lieutenant-General Cannon and Lieutenant-Colonel Delahay.

Sir Charles Ellice has been appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

April 14.—At the Conservative Demonstration in Liverpool, Lord Salisbury and Sir S. N. Northcote still continue delivering speeches containing outbursts upon the policy of the Government.

April 15.—Advices have been received that Ayuan Khan has arrived at Tschernow.

INDIAN NEWS.

Caleutta, April 12.—It will be learnt with regret that the Honble Major Baring is not at all well, and his suffering is aggravated by an attack of the malady which often visited him in Caleutta, rheumatism.

India, April 13.—Major Baring continues much as before. Doctor Anderson pronounces his condition very favourable. It is probable that an Officiating Finance Minister will temporarily be appointed.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. Atchison as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Mr. Burdett is confirmed as Chief Commissioner of Burma.

The Governor General is pleased to remit the duty payable under the Stamp Act on all agreements and papers passed by the Commissariat Contractors, when their security deposits are transferred to a Savings Bank.

April 15.—It was lately rumoured that 140 Russians, with four guns, had gone from Ashkabid to Tschend to erect a fort, and had been expelled by the Tekkes of Tschend, aided by those of Merv. This is denied by the Russian authorities, who state that about fifty Cossacks were sent to Caribond, on the Tschend River, to secure the safety of Russian merchants, who had lately gone to Merv. When the Cossacks reached Caribond, orders were given for their immediate return. The report that they had guns is denied.

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON A GIRL.

Kwok Koi who brought a charge of rape against the nephew of Ho Pun She, teacher of a Government School in D'Aguilar Street, but which charge was disproved and a charge of giving wilful false testimony preferred against her, was again before the Court this morning.

The Hon. Ng Choy appeared for the defendant and pleaded that the evidence of the girl in the case of rape ought to be set aside as she had given contradictory evidence and was of a tender age. That evidence being left out, he said, there was no evidence to show that the woman had given wilful false testimony, except that given by Dr. Ayres which was merely scientific evidence founded on what had been seen some days after the alleged rape had taken place. He contended that further evidence was required to gain a conviction, but the defendant had actually thought that the outrage had taken place, and that as the defendant was richer than the woman from whom she was charged with attempting to extort money she could not be convicted of the charge brought against her.

The Magistrate adjourned the case until Wednesday, the 10th instant, none of the witnesses in the case being present.

(Before H. G. Thomsell, Esq.)

HEAVY GAMBLING.

Tam Apo, servant, was charged with stealing a gold chain and locket, value \$100, and illegally pawned the same on the 1st instant, by Mary Robinson.

Mary Robinson said she lived at No. 15 Graham Street, and yesterday afternoon gave the defendant—*every man a jewel*—the gold chain and locket, valued at \$100, to a jeweller to be repaired. The boy had not returned and suspected something to be wrong. She went to the jeweller, who had not seen the boy. She reported the matter to the Police, who sometime after arrested the boy. When she asked him for the locket and chain he said a man had given him drink and then induced him to pawn the articles. He had been in her service for two years, during which time she had always found him honest.

Chong Asking, an unemployed watchman, said he was in a friend's house in Graham Street yesterday afternoon playing dominoes, when the defendant entered the room, along with others, and lost \$20.40 in gambling. The defendant having no money to pay the locket and chain to a person in the room, which person went out and pawned the articles giving the defendant \$28, who paid the others their winnings. Witness had been unemployed for over a year, and had collected the \$20.40 disbursed by the defendant and handed it over to the Police.

The locket and chain were recovered by the Police and handed over to the complainant by the Magistrate, who sentenced the servant to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and also sentenced to one

(London & China Express of the 31st inst.)

month's imprisonment with hard labour, the employed watchman who was stated by the Police to be the master of the gambling house. The \$28.40 handed over to the Police were forfeited to the Crown.

PHRAO.

Ho Yan and eight others were charged by Inspector Corcoran with attacking and parading the Cheung Ip Li junk on the 9th March.

Inspector Corcoran stated that a special report of a piracy was made at the Central Station on the 11th March. The vessel attacked was the Cheung Ip Li, a fishing junk, licensed at Aberdeen. In consequence of information received he boarded the Ho Yan junk, which was lying off the Sailor's Home yesterday morning. He arrested nine persons but had since found out that five did not belong to the junk.

The Magistrate discharged the five mentioned by the Inspector and remanded the case till the 13th instant, to enable the Inspector to procure evidence as the attacked junk was at present at sea.

ARRESTS ON A CONSTABLE.

Colonel McKenzie, an unemployed English seaman, was fined \$5, in default of payment, fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour for assaulting a Sikh constable yesterday evening. The defendant had used a truncheon, but refusing to pay the fine he evaded the assistance of the constable who advised the defendant who was drunk to pay the fare. The seaman, however, instead of taking this advice assaulted the constable and tore his uniform. The magistrate ordered him to pay the Sikh constable \$1 amends for damage done to uniform.

The *Minotaur*, which was built by Messrs. Dixons & Co., proceeded on her trial trip on the 23rd instant. She is almost a sister ship of the *s.s. Bothwell Castle*, which was built by them for the same purpose one month earlier. She is in default of payment one month's imprisonment with hard labour for maliciously prosecuting and giving false testimony. The defendant was stated to be a subcontractor with about \$2,000 worth of work in hand at the present time, and that he had been preferred against him because he had taken out a summons against the master of the prosecutors to get payment of a debt of \$22.70.

**THE FINANCES OF HONGKONG.**

(See *H. C. Express*)

On an elaborate commentary, both by Mr. Tsai Shih Yung, one of the young attachés of the legation, it appears that Mr. Tsai Yung is not more than thirty-three years of age, and he has been for about three years in America. Some interesting personal details concerning him are furnished by the *National*. It is stated that he comes of a distinguished family, whose preserved memorial tablets cover a space of more than 1,000 years. Three generations back one of his ancestors was Prince Minister of China—a very unusual honour for a pure Chinese under a Tatar dynasty. Mr. Tsai himself, while in China, took his bachelor's degree in the public examinations at Canton, and is thus one of the literati. After taking his bachelor's degree he entered the *Tung Wah Kwan* under Dr. Martin, at Peking, and devoted two years to the study of English. In 1873 he went to America, and while in Washington formed a friendship with one of the astronomers at the Observatory there, which has led to some results. Here he also devoted a year to the study of the American Constitution. He then gradually executed the translation, the accompanying commentary being the fruit of much conversation, of visits to the House of Congress, to the Supreme Court, &c., and especially of an assiduous study by Mr. Tsai of the various functions of the departments of the American Government, based on reading, conversation, and personal visits. The mastering of the Constitution in its various phases and ramifications was a work of great difficulty, but the young student successfully accomplished the task. The translation he has laboriously executed has been subjected to a careful examination by the well-known Dr. S. Wells Williams, who found but two trifling errors in the first draft. Mr. Tsai has had a high literary distinction conferred upon him for his work, which will be found very valuable by the Chinese authorities at Peking.

NEW BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

We take the following telegrams from our San Francisco file brought out by the City of Tokio:

New York, April 1.—The Tribune's London cable letter says: The public treat with indifference the demands affecting Dr. Lamson and Sweeny. The best and general opinion is that few cases of circumstantial evidence have ever been known where guilt has been more conclusively established than in the Lamson trial.

April 17.—There is said to be no foundation for a rumour recently received that the Governor of Herat, Abdul Kudus Khan, is reported to have appointed Abdulla Khan, a trusted adherent of the Amir, as Deputy. It is further reported that Haji Mulla Molana, a Herald of importance, is passing through Kandahar with presents for the Amir and a document from the people of Herat expressing their contentment with the Government of Abdulla Khan.

Sherif, April 18.—There is no truth in the report that the troops at Herat have mutinied and killed Sirdar Abdulla Khan. Heji Mohmien Khan, a man of considerable local influence in Herat, has presented to the Amir and has arrived at Kandahar en route to Kabul. He writes expressing his content at Herat of the people and of the soldiers with Abdulla Khan with presents to Sir John Pope Hennessy, who has appointed Abdulla Khan Taimuri, a well-known local chief, as his Deputy.

Chong Asking, an unemployed watchman, said he was in a friend's house in Graham Street yesterday afternoon playing dominoes, when the defendant entered the room, along with others, and lost \$20.40 in gambling. The defendant having no money to pay the locket and chain to a person in the room, which person went out and pawned the articles giving the defendant \$28, who paid the others their winnings. Witness had been unemployed for over a year, and had collected the \$20.40 disbursed by the defendant and handed it over to the Police.

The locket and chain were recovered by the Police and handed over to the complainant by the Magistrate, who sentenced the servant to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and also sentenced to one

territory. Whenever that policy is adopted the influence is exercised privately, and that has been already done with great tact. Public diplomatic remonstrances are obviously meant to favor the Irish party in the United States, from whom come the sinews of the Socialist campaign. They will do more harm than good, and perhaps will lead to diplomatic retaliation.

London, April 1.—Wm. McArthur, a sugar merchant of Greenock, has failed with liabilities placed at \$20,000.

A committee has been formed to collect the £200 pounds which Bradlaugh has been ordered by the Court of the Queen's Bench to pay within a fortnight under its judgment for voting illegally.

The revenue receipts for the financial year ended yesterday were £1,000,000 above the estimates. The most satisfactory feature is the income tax receipts, which were £405,000 above the estimates. The actual expenditures of the year, within a few thousand pounds, were £265,511,000. This amount is £706,000 more than the original estimate. This is not counting the supplementary ones.

Paderne, April 1.—Deputy Cristo, in delivering an address at the opening of the eighth ecclesiastical session of the Sicilian Parliament, said:

"You will proceed to express in my name my very sincere gratification on hearing the providential escape of the Queen from the frightful attempt made upon Her Majesty's precious life, and congratulate Her Majesty with all my heart that I feel deeply glad in her best safety, and sincerely pray the Providence to bless and protect her in health, happiness and prosperity in the longest reign.—Chula-Llonkorn, R.S."

The above was transmitted on the day of its arrival (27th inst.) to Sir Henry Ponsonby at Mentone, for submission to Her Majesty, and the following reply was received in answer:—"The Queen was extremely gratified, and will transmit her cordial thanks through the Secretary for Foreign Affairs."

migration concentrates, which has caused

the embarrassment and popular discontent.

The examination which I have made of the treaty and of the declaration which its negotiations have left on record of the meaning of its language, leaves no doubt in my mind that neither of the contracting parties especially, have reaped enormous advantages from this source. Blessed with an exceptional climate, enjoying an unrivaled harbor, with the riches of the great agricultural and mining States near it, the wealth of the whole Union pouring into it over its lines of railway, San Francisco has an inestimable future, if our friendly and amicable relations with Asia remain undisturbed. It needs no argument to show that the policy which we now propose to adopt must have the direct tendency to repel the Oriental nations from the United States, and to drive their trade and commerce into more friendly hands.

It may be that the great and paramount interest of the protection of our labor from Asiatic competition justifies us in the permanent adoption of this policy; but it is wiser in the first place to make a shorter experiment, with a view of hereafter maintaining permanently only such features as time and experience may command.

There are classes of Chinese who still enjoy the protection of the Burlingame Treaty, are entitled to the privileges, immunities and exemptions accorded to citizens and subjects of the most favored nations. We have relations with many nations which permit their citizens and subjects to reside within the United States and carry on business under the same laws and regulations which are enforced against citizens.

I think that it may be doubted whether the provisions requiring personal registration and taking passports which are not imposed upon natives, can be required of the Chinese. Without expressing an opinion on that point, I may invite the attention of Congress to the fact that the system of personal registration and passports are undemocratic and hostile to the spirit of our institutions. I dooms the wisdom of putting an entire wedge of this kind into our laws. A nation like the United States, jealous of the liberties of its citizens, may well hesitate before it incorporates into its policy a system which is fast disappearing in Europe before the progress of liberal institutions. Wide experience has shown how futile such precautions are, and how easily passports may lead to disaster.

A passport may be borrowed, exchanged or even forged by persons interested to do so. It is nevertheless thought that a passport is the most convenient way for identifying the Chinese entitled to the protection of the Burlingame Treaty, it may be well doubted whether they ought to be required to register. It is certainly our duty, under the Burlingame Treaty, to make their stay in the United States, in the operation of general laws upon them, as nearly like that of our own citizens as we can consistently with our right to shut out the laborers. No good purpose is served in requiring them to register.

My attention is called by the Chinese Minister to the fact that the Act, as it stands, makes no provision for the transit across the United States of the Chinese subjects now residing in foreign countries. I think at this point may well claim the attention of Congress in legislating on this subject.

I have said that good faith requires that the United States suspend immigration of Chinese laborers for a less period, than twenty years. I now add that good policy points in the same direction. Our intercourse with China is of recent date. Our first treaty with that power is not yet forty years old. It is only since we have governed California and established a great seat of commerce on the Pacific Coast that we may be said to have broken down the wall which fenced that ancient monarchy. The Burlingame Treaty naturally followed. Under the spirit which inspired it, many thousands of Chinese laborers came to the United States. No one can say the country has not profited by their work. They were largely instrumental in constructing the railways which connect the Atlantic and the Pacific Slopes. The States of the Pacific are full of evidences of their industry and enterprise, profitable to capitalists and to laborers of Caucasian origin, which would have lain dormant but for them. The time has now come when it is supposed that they are not needed, and when it is thought by Congress and by those most acquainted with the subject, that it is best to try to get along without them. There may, however, be other sections of the country where this species of labor may be advantageously employed, without interfering with laborers of our own race. It may be the part of wisdom, as of good faith, to fix the length of the experimental period with reference to this fact.

Experience has shown that the trade of the East is the key to national wealth and influence. The opening of China to the commerce of the whole world has benefited no section of it more than the States on our own Pacific Slope. I have said that good faith requires that the United States suspend immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States for twenty years; world, in my opinion, be unreasonable and would be a violation of the meaning and intent of the treaty. This is the bill, the first article, the advance of the country which it has been conceded to us. It is a bill to add to the words and intent of the treaty, an addition which it is said has been introduced by the Chinese.

The following memorandum was appended to the veto message:

First.—The time fixed in the bill, namely, twenty years, is unreasonable. The language of Article I, that laborers shall not be admitted to the United States, and that the "suspension" shall be reasonable, as well as the no, et cetera, indicate that a brief period was intended. Total prohibition of immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States for twenty years would, in my opinion, be unreasonable and would be a violation of the meaning and intent of the treaty.

Second.—The inclusion of "skilled labor"

is a bill which is an addition to the words and intent of the treaty. It will act with hindrance upon the class of Chinese merchants entitled to admission to the United States under the terms of the treaty, such as shoe merchants, cigar manufacturers, and merchants of Chinese goods. They sell goods at their place of business, and to shut out skilled labor would practically shut them out as well, since it would prevent them from carrying on their business in this country.

Third.—The clauses of the bill relating to registration and passports are violations of the rights of Chinese residents and immigrants, when Article II provides explicitly that they shall be entitled to all the privileges conceded to the subjects of the most favored nation. The execution of these provisions of the bill will cause irritation, and in case of a loss of passports or certificates of registration, Chinese residents entitled to remain may be forcibly expelled from the country.

Fourth.—If the bill becomes a law, it will leave the impression in China that its Government has strangely misunderstood the character of the treaty, or that Congress has violated some of its provisions, and this will tend to prejudice the intelligent class against the United States Government and their people, whom they now greatly admire and respect.

Fifth.—There is no provision in the bill for transit across the United States of Chinese subjects now residing in foreign countries. Large numbers of Chinese live in Cuba, Peru, and other countries, who cannot return home without crossing the territory of the United States or touching at San Francisco. To deny this privilege, it seems to me, is a violation of international law and the comity of nations, and the bill becomes a law it will, in this respect, result in great hardship to many thousands of innocent Chinese in foreign countries.

The State of California, until maritime ports especially, have reaped enormous advantages from this source. Blessed with an exceptional climate, enjoying an unrivaled harbor, with the riches of the great agricultural and mining States near it, the wealth of the whole Union pouring into it over its lines of railway, San Francisco has an inestimable future, if our friendly and amicable relations with Asia remain undisturbed. It needs no argument to show that the policy which we now propose to adopt must have the direct tendency to repel the Oriental nations from the United States, and to drive their trade and commerce into more friendly hands.

It may be that the great and paramount interest of the protection of our labor from Asiatic competition justifies us in the permanent adoption of this policy; but it is wiser in the first place to make a shorter experiment, with a view of hereafter maintaining permanently only such features as time and experience may command.

I transmit herewith copies of papers relating to the recent treaty, with the accompanying confidential message of President Hayes to the Senate on the 10th of January, 1881, and also a copy of the memorandum respecting the Atherton return, which was handed to the Secretary of State by the Chinese Minister in Washington.

(Signed) CRESCESTER A. ARTHUR.

A SONNET.  
Winding 'twixt many a green and rocky islet  
The emerald waters of the river flow,  
As on a summer evening idly, slow,  
My little craft adown the stream I pilot.  
The gloaming comes apace; so to beguile it  
I sit a-musing in fancy as I row—  
Musings thinking of long, long ago—  
When life was pure, with nothing to trouble it.  
I see a flower in the dim twilight hour  
Wild on a verdant bosomed islet grow;  
I pluck it still all wet with the late shower  
And thoughtlessly into the river throw;  
Sudden a strange emotion holds me: Flower!  
Whither thou driftest I shall never know.  
E. K.

Canton, April 21, 1882.

To

## THROUGH THE TWO KWANGS.

## INTRODUCTION.

In the beginning of 18— I was on a visit to Canton. The day before the end of my visit, having heard that a friend of old University days was in the city, I wrote a note, inviting him to a Chinese supper party. When my note was brought in to him there happened to be present an English gentleman who was looking out for an interpreter to accompany him up the West river through to Yunnan. My friend at once recommended myself as a suitable person. On my return to Hongkong I received a visit from the gentleman himself.

Unoccupied as I was with any definite employment, the prospect of a few months' excursion into the interior of the country was a very tempting one, and I eagerly expressed my willingness to go. But there were one or two considerations in the way. First, there was the question of finance; then the idea of travelling with European people, with their peculiar notions of us Eastern people generally, qualified my eagerness in some degree.

I was, however, to be agreeably disappointed, for a few days after my letter was shown to me from the gentleman in question conveying a distinct proposal. The terms offered on the one hand were liberal enough to put an end to the financial difficulty, while on the other hand the delicacy with which the offer was made and the spirit of kindness running through the letter, I thought, justified me in setting aside my misgivings which I may have had.

Two days after receiving the offer I started for Canton, where, on arrival, I found the barge wherein we were to travel up the river already moored alongside the Consulate jetty. I further learnt that our party consisted of the gentleman of whom I have already spoken and his companion, a courteous elderly gentleman, who, with spectacles on, looked not unlike a German professor. It was Thursday afternoon when I arrived in Canton, and I understood that we were to start possibly early or at least some time on Saturday afternoon.

—EVE OF DEPARTURE.—  
The sun was fast declining, on Saturday afternoon as I paced sharply along the broad of the foreign settlement with the cold February wind of Canton blowing against my face. Our barge was moored quietly alongside, with the men and things on a board, and the Captain was only waiting for the word to push off and depart. There seemed however little likelihood of our being able to do so that evening. The two old gentlemen of our party had been busy all day with the final preparations and, I understand them to have still a great deal to do.

Several visitors, friends of Mr., the head of our expedition, came on board our barge to bid us "God speed," just as with the last rays of the sun vanished our hope of being able to put off that evening. Among the visitors was my friend through whom it was, I have said, I came to take part in the expedition.

The two gentlemen having been invited to dine at the British Consulate that evening, my friend good-naturedly consented to share my, but for him, solitary dinner with me on board. We wanted not for pleasant talk, while the dinner was being got ready, and after a frugal repast we sat down to smoke in the open air on the fore part of the boat.

My friend was staying within the Chinese city with the object of perfecting himself in the spoken language of the people. I found he was also interested in our literature, which of course made up great part of our discourse that evening. Besides this, reminiscences of old college days kept welling up as we recalled to each other the familiar names of places, persons and things we had known in those days of "auld lang syne." Unconsciously a sense of melancholy stole over our spirits. It seemed such long time since we sat together in the same classes in the auld city, alas! with what other hopes.

Quon subit illus tristissima noctis imago,  
Qae mhi supremum, tempus in Urbe  
fuit.

Quon repece noctem quæ tot mhi cara  
reliqui.

Lobitur ex cordis nunc quoque gutta roris.

In the meantime the moon had risen high above the horizon, lingering the while upon a cloudless sky. The dows were falling plentifully upon the river, and the glare of the water reflected the sky. Our conversation having turned upon the life of the people we saw around us, my friend groaned with anguish; there was much poetry and romance to be found among them, had any shoulder as their lives seemed to be, if we had only the eyes to see and sympathy to feel with them. I then recited a Chinese ballad, the circumstances and scenery which it describes resembled—not a little those in which we were then situated. The following is a literal prose translation of the ballad:

## THE GUITAR-PLAYER.

To the Sun-Yang river the poet came one evening to speed a stranger on his way. The leaves on the maple trees and the flowers on the wayside all wore a bleak dreary autumnal look. The host dismounts from his horse and the guest is already in the boat. They lift their glasses to drink, but the sound of music is awaiting. They drink their fill without getting merry, and sadly they rise to take leave one of another.

Just as they rise the river is flooded over with the light of the moon.

And suddenly the sound of the stringed guitar is heard upon the waves.

Listening the host forgets to return and the guest to depart.

Following the sound in the dark they seek to discover the musician.

But before they have time to inquire the sound again ceases.

They then bring their large near and request to see the musician.

Fresh wine is at the same time poured out, and the lamps are trimmed for another banquet.

In the meantime the invitation is repeated and again repeated before the fair musician appears.

Modestly holding the instrument to conceal her face from view.

She tunes her instrument, running her fingers lightly over the strings.

The sound without forming a tune already betrays feelings;

Pain she would smother her thoughts, yet every string seems fraught with emotion. They seem to talk of a life-long unrequited love;

Then bending down she lets her fingers run freely over the strings without stop, Pouring out at the same time as it warms both heart and soul.

[The ballad then goes on to describe the fair musician's creation and mystery over the instrument.]

The piece ended she takes a long sweep across the strings.

Producing a sound like the sudden rending of silk.

Now the boats in the East and the barges in the West are still without a sound:

Only in the heart of the river, the autumn moon shines bright.

Silent for a moment the fair musician puts the picture in its case,

And adjusting her dress she rises with a how to depart.

But being asked to tell the story of her life, she began as follows:

"I am a native of the capital;

Our family lived below the Hsi-a-mu hill.

At thirteen I had learned to play the stringed guitar.

My name then became known in the very first season:

When I sang, the prima donna acknowledged my superiority,

And when I was dressed the bells of the paired curtains.

Young men from the west east contended

For the honour of dressing my head,

And for a single song the number of silk and satin pieces I received could not be counted.

In sheer wantonness the head ornaments were broken keeping time with the music, And many a bright coloured gown was soiled by the wine cups overturned in play.

Then with merriment and laughter one year brings in the other;

The moon-light of autumn and the breezes of spring swiftly sped;

Until at last my mind did and my only brother ran to be a soldier.

The morning comes and the evening went,

And the colour faded from my face.

Then my door became deserted and the curtains hung sad.

At last I was obliged to marry a merchant,

The man thought only of his business and cared little about leaving me here.

Through fortune before last he went off to buy tea.

And I am left alone with this empty boat in which I go up and down the river;

Often in a midnight quiet like this, when all seems so dreary and cold like the water in the river.

Deep in the night alone I call to mind

What then heard this he said:—

"When you hear the music I was even ready to weep."

But to hang your story—

Alas! my fair friend, we are the unhappy

of this Earth, rot and I!

What need have we to know each other to become friends?

I have been away from the capital since the year before last.

Degraded, banished, ill in health, I came to live in Sian Yang city.

It is such a wretched place that the sound of music is unknown.

From one end of the year to the other I have not heard a single note.

The place where I live is low and damp,

And yellow creeping and funeral bambous give oil over my house.

In this neighbourhood what do you expect to hear night and morning?

But the weird too-hooting of owls and the melancholy howling of apes.

The villagers have their rustic songs and country pipes.

But the sound of them is abominable and fit to hear.

To-night hearing the music of your guitar, My ears are opened as if they had been listening to fairy melody.

Refuse not, therefore, I pray you, but sit down and play once more.

I promise to put out our adventure to fight to song."

Please with what the poet said, the fair musician hesitated for a moment.

Then seizing her instrument she swept her fingers swiftly across the strings.

Waiting—the sound of it was no longer as before.

Every one in the company hearing it was moved to tears,

But the one whose tears flowed the most freely.

Was the post-administrative of Kiang Chow, whose green robe was all wet with tears.

The ballad is by 白居易 Pe Chih-yi, a well-known poet of the T'ang Dynasty.

(To be continued.)

## LIVING DEATH-GERMS.

(Cordillera Stage.)

The ease of silkworms suffering from *Phrynia* may be regarded as closely similar to that of a nation attacked by plague or pestilence. If anything, the case of the silkworms seemed even more difficult to deal with. At any rate, no plague which has fallen on man ever gave rise to so many experiments for the remedy of the mischief. The French Minister of Agriculture signed an agreement to pay 500,000 francs for a remedy, though, which, said by its inventor to be infallible, was found on trial to be useless. It was when matters were in this state, that Pasteur was invited by Dumas, the celebrated chemist, to investigate the disease. Pasteur had never seen a silkworm, so that it was not because of any special experience in the habits of the creature that Dumas considered him likely to achieve success where so many had failed. Pasteur first studied the worm at various stages of its life. Most of our readers are doubtless aware of the nature of these stages, and doubtless many have had practical experience, as we have, of the ways of life of the worm. If the law which they seem to indicate is general, if every kind of disease-germ can be "cultivated" so as to be deprived of its malignancy, but not of its protective agency, then we may hope to see cholera, diphtheria, measles, scarlatina, and other diseases brought as thoroughly under control as one which formerly was the most deadly of all—small-pox. We have seen that in diseases known to be due to living germs, the circumstances under which propagation of the disease takes place are precisely those which medical science recognises in the propagation of small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, and other so-called zymotic diseases. We have seen further that a modified form of "anthrax" (as of "fool-cholera") can be produced which, while by no means destructive of life, exerts a perfectly protective influence. We should be justified in inferring that the protective influence of vaccination is similar in character, were it not that such matters science requires proof, not surmise, or even highly probable inference. For, as we have seen, one disease can no more be produced by the germs of another disease than can a dog from a dog's testes. The chrysalis is found in side, which becomes a moth, and the moth laying her eggs, the cycle is recommenced.

It was Pasteur who showed that the disease germs might lurk in the egg, or might first appear in the worm, and in either of these stages might escape detection. But the destructive corpuscles in the blood grow with the growing worm. In the chrysalis they are larger than in the full-grown silkworm, and, finally, in the moth (the skin of which the germs escape) detection is made easy by the young worm) the corpuscles are easily destroyed. He therefore said that the moth and not the egg should be the starting point of methods intended for the destruction of the seeds of disease. For in the egg or the young worm the germs might escape detection; in the moth, he affirmed they

could not. When Pasteur, in September 1865, announced these views, physicians and biologists agreed in rejecting them. He was told he knew nothing about silkworms, and that his supposed discoveries were all mistakes long since shown to be such. He answered by the simple but impressive method of prediction. Parts of eggs, regarded by their owners as healthy, were inspected by him, the moth which had produced them being submitted to his examination. He wrote his opinion in 1866, placing it in sealed letter, in the hands of the Mayor of St. Hippolyte. In 1867 the culprits communicated their results. Pasteur's letter was opened, and it was found that in twelve cases his prediction was fulfilled to the letter. He had said that many of the germs would perish totally, the rest almost totally; and this was the case in all except two cases, where, instead of almost total destruction, half an acre was obtained. The owners had hatched and tended these eggs in the full belief that what were healthy: Pasteur's test applied for a few minutes in 1865 would have saved them this needless labour. Again, two parcels of eggs were submitted to Pasteur, which, after examination of the moths which had produced them, he pronounced healthy. In their case an excellent crop was predicted. Pasteur carefully investigated the development of disease-germs. He took healthy worms by 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50, and placed matter infected with the germs on their food. "Rubbing a small diseased worm in water, he observed the mixture," says Tyndall, "over mulberry leaves. Assuring himself that the leaves had been eaten, he watched the consequences from day to day. Side by side with the infected worms he reared their fellows, keeping them as much as possible safely, so as to show the presence of concealed rocks of dangers heretofore unnoticed. What Pasteur showed respecting the deadly "anthrax" has its analogue, we may be sure, in diseases affecting the human race. Dangers lurk where none would suspect them, and where only the keen eyes of the trained scientist-worker can find them. Neither time nor distance avail to destroy the fatal infection.

"In a few years," writes a Texan editor, "Texas will be paved with empty bottles of soda water, and cars will be driven by steam. The impression has prevailed in the North that the State was already paved—with good intentions.

The Boston *Herald* is sometimes severe.

It says: "The smoking car is the den of the underworld."

"We will have to be paid with good intentions," according to the "New England Methodist."

Perhaps so; but you must fewer of the whores than the 100,000 which are to be found in New York.

Eliza, Mrs. Eliza, 1

Eliot, Mrs. Eliot, 1

Emerson, Mrs. Emerson, 1

Evans, Mrs. Evans, 1

Fairfax, Mrs. Fairfax, 1

Garrison, Mrs. Garrison, 1

Grinnell, Mrs. Grinnell, 1

Hawley, Mrs. Hawley, 1

Hollister, Mrs. Hollister, 1

Huntington, Mrs. Huntington, 1

Irving, Mrs. Irving, 1

Jackson, Mrs. Jackson, 1

Longfellow, Mrs. Longfellow, 1

May, Mrs. May, 1

Melville, Mrs. Melville, 1

Monroe, Mrs. Monroe, 1

Peirce, Mrs. Peirce, 1

Perkins, Mrs. Perkins, 1

Reed, Mrs. Reed, 1